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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 HEADHUNTER, LLC,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 PAM WATERMAN,

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C17-0987JLR

ORDER

15 I. INTRODUCTION

16 Before the court is Plaintiff Headhunter, LLC's ("Headhunter") motion for default  
17 judgment against Defendant Pam Waterman (Doe 13). (Mot. (Dkt. # 87).) Ms.  
18 Waterman did not respond. (*See* Dkt.) The court has considered the motion, the relevant  
19 portions of the record, and the applicable law. Being fully advised, the court GRANTS in  
20 part the motion as specified herein.

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## II. BACKGROUND

Headhunter alleges that Ms. Waterman utilized a BitTorrent file sharing protocol to illegally copy and download Headhunter's copyrighted motion picture, *A Family Man*. (FAC (Dkt. # 12) ¶¶ 1, 5.) Headhunter initiated this lawsuit against 19 "Doe" Defendants, identified by Internet Protocol ("IP") addresses that, at a particular time, accessed a unique identifier associated with a digital copy of *A Family Man*. (Compl. (Dkt. # 1) ¶¶ 10-17.) The court permitted Headhunter to seek expedited discovery from internet service providers ("ISPs") to obtain subscriber identities for the relevant IP addresses at the relevant time. (See Dkt. # 8.) Headhunter has now either settled with or voluntarily dismissed 18 Defendants. (See generally Dkt.) Ms. Waterman is the only remaining Defendant in this matter. (See *id.*)

## III. ANALYSIS

Based on this court's entry of default against Ms. Waterman (see Order (Dkt. # 51)) and pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55, the court has the authority to enter a default judgment, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b). However, prior to entering default judgment, the court must determine whether the well-pleaded allegations of Headhunter's complaint establish Ms. Waterman's liability. See *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1986); see also *POW Nevada, LLC v. Stevenson*, No. C17-1213RSM, 2018 WL 3956128, at \*1 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 17, 2018). In making this determination, the court must accept the well-pleaded allegations of a complaint, except those related to damage amounts, as established fact. *Televideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917-18 (9th Cir. 1987). If those facts establish liability, the court may, but has no

obligation to, enter a default judgment against Ms. Waterman. *See Alan Neuman Prods. Inc. v. Albright*, 862 F.2d 1388, 1392 (9th Cir. 1988). Headhunter must provide the court with evidence to establish the appropriate damages. *Televideo*, 826 F.2d at 917-18.

#### **A. Liability Determination**

To establish copyright infringement, Headhunter must demonstrate ownership of a valid copyright and that Ms. Waterman copied “constituent elements of the work that are original.” *L.A. Printex Indus., Inc. v. Aeropostale, Inc.*, 676 F.3d 841, 846 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Feist Publ'ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co.*, 499 U.S. 340, 361 (1991)). Here, Headhunter alleges that it owns the exclusive copyright to the motion picture *A Family Man*. (FAC ¶¶ 5–9.) Headhunter also alleges that Ms. Waterman unlawfully copied and/or distributed the same digital copy of *A Family Man*. (*Id.* ¶¶ 10, 28, 37, 42.) Because Ms. Waterman did not respond to Headhunter’s amended complaint, the court must accept Headhunter’s allegations in the amended complaint as true. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(b)(6). Accordingly, the court finds that Headhunter has established that Ms. Waterman is liable for copyright infringement.

#### **B. Default Judgment is Warranted**

Next, the court must determine whether to exercise its discretion to enter a default judgment. Courts consider the following factors in making this determination:

(1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff, (2) the merits of plaintiff’s substantive claim, (3) the sufficiency of the complaint, (4) the sum of money at stake in the action; (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts; (6) whether the default was due to excusable neglect, and (7) the strong policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure favoring decisions on the merits.

1 | *POW Nevada*, 2018 WL 3956128, at \*2 (citing *Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1471-72).

2 |       Many of these factors weigh in favor of granting default judgment against Ms.  
3 | Waterman. Headhunter may be prejudiced without the entry of default judgment because  
4 | it will be left without a legal remedy. *See Dallas Buyers Club, LLC v. Nydam*, No.  
5 | C14-1684RAJ, 2016 WL 7719874, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 8, 2016) (finding on similar  
6 | facts that the plaintiff would be prejudiced without the entry of a default judgment).  
7 | Further, as discussed, Headhunter has sufficiently pleaded Ms. Waterman's liability, and  
8 | Ms. Waterman did not present any evidence or argument to the contrary. *See supra*  
9 | § III.A. Additionally, the amount at stake is relatively modest: Headhunter seeks  
10 | damages at the lower end of the statutory range, as well as costs and attorneys' fees of  
11 | \$1307.00. (*See* Mot. at 3; Lowe Decl. (Dkt. # 88) ¶¶ 10-12; *infra* § III.C.3.)

12 |       The court also finds that there is a low probability that Ms. Waterman's default  
13 | was due to excusable neglect. Ms. Waterman was properly served with the amended  
14 | complaint in this action (*see* Dkt. # 31), and she had sufficient opportunity to respond to  
15 | Headhunter's filings (*see generally* Dkt.). Finally, although there is a strong policy  
16 | favoring deciding cases on their merits, Ms. Waterman's failure to respond to  
17 | Headhunter's motions may be considered an admission that Headhunter's motions have  
18 | merit. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(b)(6); Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(b)(2) ("[I]f a party  
19 | fails to file papers in opposition to a motion, such failure may be considered by the court  
20 | as an admission that the motion has merit."); *see also POW Nevada*, 2018 WL 3956128,  
21 | at \*2.

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1           Conversely, the court recognizes that a dispute concerning the material facts  
2 alleged by Headhunter may arise. *See POW Nevada*, 2018 WL 3956128, at \*2; *Qotd*  
3 *Film Inv. Ltd. v. Starr*, No. C16-371RSL, 2016 WL 5817027, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 5,  
4 2016) (acknowledging that a dispute concerning material facts may arise in BitTorrent  
5 infringement cases). However, on balance, the *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of entering  
6 default judgment against Ms. Waterman.

7       **C.     Appropriate Relief**

8           Headhunter asks the court for three types of relief: (1) a permanent injunction;  
9 (2) statutory damages; and (3) attorneys' fees and costs. (Mot. at 3-7.) The court  
10 addresses each relief type in turn.

11           1. Injunctive Relief

12           Headhunter requests that the court enjoin Ms. Waterman from infringing  
13 Headhunter's rights in *A Family Man*, as well as ordering that Ms. Waterman destroy or  
14 dispose of any copies of *A Family Man* that she obtained through such infringement. (*Id.*  
15 at 4.) Courts may "grant temporary and final injunctions on such terms as it may deem  
16 reasonable to prevent or restrain infringement of a copyright." 17 U.S.C. § 502(a). "As a  
17 general rule, a permanent injunction will be granted when liability has been established  
18 and there is a threat of continuing violations." *MAI Sys. Corp. v. Peak Comput., Inc.*, 991  
19 F.2d 511, 520 (9th Cir. 1993). To obtain a permanent injunction, a party must satisfy a  
20 four part test: (1) irreparable harm; (2) lack of adequate remedies at law; (3) the balance  
21 of hardships weighs in its favor; and (4) the injunction is in the public's interest. *See*  
22 *eBay, Inc. v. MercExchange, LLC*, 547 U.S. 388, 393-94 (2006). In addition, courts may

1 order the destruction of all copies of the product that were made or used in violation of a  
2 copyright owner's exclusive rights. 17 U.S.C. § 503(b).

3 Similar to other BitTorrent cases, the court finds that the four injunctive relief  
4 elements have been established. *See, e.g., Dallas Buyers Club*, 2016 WL 7719874, at \*3.  
5 Liability against Ms. Waterman has been established, and Ms. Waterman still possesses  
6 the means to continue infringing. Accordingly, the court GRANTS Headhunter's  
7 request, enjoins Ms. Waterman from infringing on Headhunter's rights in *A Family Man*,  
8 and orders Ms. Waterman to destroy all unauthorized copies of *A Family Man* in her  
9 possession or under her control.

## 10 2. Statutory Damages

11 Here, Headhunter requests statutory damages "at the lower end of the statutory  
12 range." (Mot. at 3.) Under the Copyright Act, a plaintiff may choose between actual or  
13 statutory damages. 17 U.S.C. § 504. A court can award statutory damages between  
14 \$750.00 and \$30,000.00 for a copyright infringement, though the award can increase to  
15 \$150,000.00 if the infringement was committed willfully. *Id.* § 504(c). The purpose of a  
16 statutory damage award for willful infringement is to penalize the infringer and to deter  
17 future violations of the copyright laws. *Nintendo of Am., Inc. v. Dragon Pac. Int'l*, 40  
18 F.3d 1007, 1011 (9th Cir. 1994). District courts have "wide discretion in determining the  
19 amount of statutory damages to be awarded," *Harris v. Emus Records Corp.*, 734 F.2d  
20 1329, 1335 (9th Cir. 1984), and they may consider whether "the recovery sought is  
21 proportional to the harm caused by defendant's conduct," *Curtis v. Illumination Arts,*  
22 *Inc.*, 33 F. Supp. 3d 1200, 1212 (W.D. Wash. 2014) (citation omitted). In awarding

1 statutory damages, courts consider whether the defendant profited from the infringement  
2 or was the original violator that made the product unlawfully available. *See Dallas*  
3 *Buyers Club*, 2016 WL 7719874, at \*4 (citing the lack of these factors as justification for  
4 awarding the statutory minimum \$750.00 in damages).

5 Here, there is no evidence that Ms. Waterman profited from the infringement, or  
6 that she was the original “seed” that made *A Family Man* available for BitTorrent  
7 download. (*See generally* FAC; Mot. for Default (Dkt. # 46); Mot.) Therefore,  
8 consistent with Headhunter’s request and prior BitTorrent cases in this district, the court  
9 awards Headhunter \$750.00 in statutory damages. *See, e.g., POW Nevada*, 2018 WL  
10 3956128, at \*3 (citing cases); *Dallas Buyers Club*, 2016 WL 7719874, at \*4. To the  
11 extent Ms. Waterman’s infringement was willful, the court finds that the \$750.00 award  
12 is adequate to deter Ms. Waterman and others from infringing Headhunter’s copyright in  
13 the future.

### 14 3. Attorneys’ Fees and Costs

15 Finally, Headhunter requests \$1166.00 in attorneys’ fees and \$141.00 in costs  
16 associated with bringing this action. (Mot. at 6-7; Lowe Decl. ¶¶ 10-12.) Under the  
17 Copyright Act, “the court in its discretion may allow the recovery of full costs by or  
18 against any party,” and “may also award a reasonable attorney’s fee to the prevailing  
19 party.” 17 U.S.C. § 505. In making this determination, courts consider several factors,  
20 including “(1) the degree of success obtained; (2) frivolousness; (3) motivation; (4)  
21 objective unreasonableness (legal and factual); and (5) the need to advance  
22 considerations of compensation and deterrence.” *Smith v. Jackson*, 84 F.3d 1213, 1221

1 (9th Cir. 1996) (citation omitted). The court finds that Headhunter has succeeded on its  
2 non-frivolous claims, and that granting Headhunter an award of fees will advance  
3 considerations of compensation and deterrence. Thus, the court GRANTS Headhunter's  
4 request for attorneys' fees and costs.

5 In determining the reasonable amount of attorneys' fees, the court first considers  
6 the "lodestar" calculation, which is obtained by multiplying the number of hours  
7 reasonably expended on the litigation by an hourly rate. *See Camacho v. Bridgeport Fin.,*  
8 *Inc.*, 523 F.3d 973, 978 (9th Cir. 2008). Here, Headhunter requests reimbursement for  
9 work done by its counsel, David Lowe, at \$300.00 per hour for 3.5 hours, as well as  
10 \$145.00 per hour for .8 hours of work done by Mr. Lowe's legal assistant. (Lowe Decl.  
11 ¶¶ 10-11.) This district has considered numerous BitTorrent cases by Mr. Lowe. *See,*  
12 *e.g., POW Nevada*, 2018 WL 3956128; *Dallas Buyers Club*, 2016 WL 7719874; *LHF*  
13 *Prods. Inc. v. Doe 1*, C16-0551RSM, 2017 WL 615888 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 15, 2017). In  
14 each case, the court has found that a \$300.00 per hour rate for Mr. Lowe's work is  
15 reasonable because in all of these cases, Mr. Lowe "recycled pleadings used in other  
16 cases and encountered little or no opposition from the named defendants." *LHF Prods.*,  
17 2017 WL 615888, at \*4; *see also Dallas Buyers Club*, 2016 WL 7719874, at \*5. Similar  
18 to Mr. Lowe's other BitTorrent cases, the court finds that \$300.00 per hour is reasonable  
19 because this litigation did not require extensive skill or experience; to the contrary, in this  
20 litigation Mr. Lowe used almost identical pleadings from his prior cases.

21 In light of Mr. Lowe's recycled pleadings, the court finds that 3.5 hours of work is  
22 unreasonable. Instead, the court will award Mr. Lowe 2 hours of work at his requested



1 \$300.00 per hour rate. This amount is consistent with this district's prior attorneys' fees  
2 awards to Mr. Lowe in BitTorrent cases. *See POW Nevada*, 2018 WL 3956128, at \*6  
3 (reducing Mr. Lowe's 4.1 hours request to 2 hours at a \$300.00 per hour rate). Likewise,  
4 the court will not award any of the legal assistant's fees because the work performed by  
5 the legal assistant was purely administrative. (*See* Lowe Decl. at 5 (work entries include  
6 "[p]repare summons for process server"; "[s]end summons, amended complaint and  
7 exhibits to process server; [c]ommunication with process server"). The court notes that  
8 even the hourly work entries are identical to those in prior cases. *See POW Nevada*, 2018  
9 WL 3956128, at \*6. Accordingly, the court awards Headhunter 2 hours of attorneys' fees  
10 at the requested \$300.00 per hour rate.

11 Headhunter also requests \$141.00 in costs, which includes \$21.00 for the filing  
12 fee, \$40.00 for service of process, and \$80.00 for the subpoena to retrieve Ms.  
13 Waterman's data. (Lowe Decl. ¶ 12.) The court finds that Headhunter's request is  
14 reasonable because it only includes fees that relate to Ms. Waterman's role in this  
15 litigation, as opposed to fees that relate to all Defendants. *See POW Nevada*, 2018 WL  
16 3956128, at \*6.

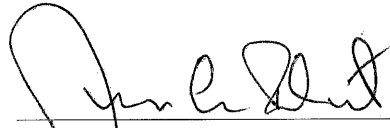
17 Therefore, the court awards Headhunter \$600.00 in attorneys' fees and \$141.00 in  
18 costs.

#### 19 IV. CONCLUSION

20 For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS Headhunter's motion. (Dkt. # 87).  
21 Specifically, the court permanently enjoins Ms. Waterman from infringing on  
22 Headhunter's rights in *A Family Man*, and orders Ms. Waterman to destroy all

1 unauthorized copies of *A Family Man* in her possession or subject to her control. In  
2 addition, Ms. Waterman is individually liable for \$750.00 in statutory damages, \$600.00  
3 in attorneys' fees, and \$141.00 in costs. The court also DIRECTS the Clerk to enter  
4 judgment consistent with this order.

5 Dated this <sup>th</sup>15 day of October, 2018.

  
6 JAMES L. ROBART  
7 United States District Judge  
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